(c) whether Government propose to take any action against this unauthorised consumption of electricity without seeking prior permission;

(d) whether proposed action against violaters also include disconection of electricity besides raising heavy penalty from such unauthorised consumers; and

(e) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTTONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) *i* (a) to (e) According to DESU, some of the consumers in Delhi including some in U & V Pocket, Shalimar Bagh, B-3 Pockety Lawrence Road and Phase-I, Ashok Vihar are reported to be using Air-Conditioners against the load sanctioned for domestic purposes. There are no specific complaints about the effect on power supply in the said areas due to the unauthorised use of air-conditioners. Use of air-conditioning load even if the consumer is in possession of a valid permission of Delhi Administration is prohibited during restricted peak hours (6.30 PM to 10.00 PM) under the Delhi Electricity Control Order, 1959, except in respect of certain exempted categories. Contravention of this provision involves dis-connection of supplies for a period of 4 days in case of first contravention and for 7 days for each subsequent contravention after giving 48 days notice. Surprise checkings in this regard are generally carried out by DESU during the periods of power crises.

Investment in Power Sector during Eighth Plan Period

182. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH3 Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOUStCES be pleased to state:

(a.) whether it is a fact that the investments in the power sector approved for the Eighth Plan are less as compared to those envisaged earlier;

(b) what is the investment now approved for this sector; and

(c) whether this cutting down of investment on power would not intensify power shortage already being faced by the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The allocation of funds for the power sector for the 8th Plan period has not been finalised by the Planning Commission.

Capacity of various Power Houses of Madhya Pradesh

183. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual total elect ricity generating capacity of various power hauses of Madhya Pdoresh and what is the present actual electricity generation by such power houses in the State;

(b) what is the approximate demand of electricity in Madhya Pradesh every year;

(c) what is the difference between the generation and demand of electri city in the State; and

(d) what action Government pro pose to take to meet the entire electricity demand of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MJNIStTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH KAI): (a) to (c) The derails of the toataaed generating capacity, electricity *g&tes-*

ration, energy requirement and availability in Madhya Pradesh during 1991-92 are given below:—

Installed generating capacity (MW)	6602.5
Energy generation (MU)	32810
Energy requirement (MU)	21115
Energy availability (MU)	19942
Shortfall MU/(percentage)	1173 5.6%)

(d) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of T&D losses, implementatton of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

Promotion of Wind Power Energy in certain States

184. SHRI B. K. HARIPBASAD: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's largest wind farm was inaugurated in Gujarat recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the future plans in this regard State-wise during the Eight Plan period;

(c) whether it is a fact that both Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have tremendous potential and urgent need for energy; and

(d) if so, what seps are proposed to promote wind power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND HON-CONVENITIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The 10 MW Wind Farm Project established at Lamba in Gujarat was dedicated to the Nation on 24th September, 1991.

(b) A total wind power capacity of 40 MW has been established in the country. In addition, wind power projects of aggregate capacity 22.77 MW are presently under implementation. Proposals have also been made to increase wind power generation capacity by 400 MW in known windy regions of the country during the 8th Plan, which is yet to be finalised.

(c) The available wind resource data for Andhra Pradesh and Karnatake indicate good potential for wind power generation in certain areas of these States.

(d) Steps have been taken to promote wind power generation through a demonstration programme with Central assistance to State agencies as well as through private sector participation by making available tax benefits such as accelerated depreciation at the rate of 100 per cent in the year of installation; excise duty exemption; and, customs duty exemption on specified components for phased manufacture of wind electric generators. Loans at concessional rate of interest are also available to private entrepreneurs through the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

Certain State Electricity Boards are offering various facilities to encourage the private sector such as wheeling and banking of energy generated from wind power projects and purchase of surplus energy at reasonable rates. Industries are, therefore, able to gnerate wind power at any windy site in the State and avail of the energy generated at a location of their choice, after deduction of nominal wheeling charges. The energy so generated can also be banked in, the